

CLASS DAY AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY

(Continued From Page Nine.)

grace and kept the banquet lively and on the go.

The speakers were Victor Lee Stevenson, of the Charlotte Observer; W. R. Edmonds, of the Di Society; J. A. Highsmith, of the Phi and Editor Clarence H. Poe, of the Progressive Farmer.

Mr. Victor Lee Stevenson, the local editor of the Charlotte Observer, was introduced by the Toastmaster as a University man who had made good in life. He made good in his speech tonight.

W. R. Edmonds replied for Di Society and impressed the needs of permanent class organization.

Needs of the University.

Mr. W. R. Edmonds, of the Di Society, made the following remarks:

"Here at this good hour where the scattered tribe of Carolina has met to once more renew their allegiance and reassert their friendship for this, our institution, I think it good and proper to briefly discuss the needs of the institution as well as its virtues. One of these needs which forcibly appeals to some of us is the need for a more complete organization among its friends and alumni after they have mingled into and become a part of the life of the State. The principle of organization is the great fly-wheel in the framework of society. What we need just at this present time and for all time is that each class of men as they go off into the State should not lose their identity as a class but should preserve it as a unit of power. This calls for permanent class organization."

Mr. J. A. Highsmith responded for the Phi in a forceful manner. He proposed for memberships a number of the annual graduating class upon the Board of Trustees. He argued that this plan was based on the democratic principle of the governed having a voice in the government.

The guest of honor and principal speaker of the occasion was Mr. Clarence H. Poe, who spoke as follows:

EDITOR POE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Poe's address was a young man's message to young men, and he began with a word of congratulation and appeal.

"I am glad to greet you, strong young men of North Carolina," he said. "You who are to be fellow-workers with me in one of the most marvelous periods of development in which young men have ever had the good fortune to live and to work."

A Young Man's Message to Young Men.

"Nowhere else in the world," he continued, "unless it be in the Sun-land Kingdom of the Orient, is one likely to find people so thrilling with the same expectancy of a marvelous future which distinguishes the men of the South today. Something of Shelley's spirit when he wrote 'The world's great age begins anew' is abroad in the land, and an enthusiasm akin to that in Wordsworth's famous line 'This was it in that dawn to be alive, but to be young was very heaven'."

"And this enthusiasm is based on no mere sentiment, no mere patriotic fancy. In the book of destiny nothing seems more surely written than that the high hopes of the South's ambitious young manhood shall be realized. In the first half of the nineteenth century the vampire of slavery checked the South's industrial growth, and sent its most energetic inhabitants by tens of thousands to settle other sections and enrich them; in the last half of the nineteenth century came the scourge of civil war—a thousand-fold more blighting to the South than to the North—and the plague of Reconstruction, with its attendant demoralization, from which only the opening of the twentieth century found us at length recovered. But now, stronger far from the trials through which it has come, and tense with the strength of him that overcometh, the New South has entered upon a century of development in which must be crowned the natural progress of two hundred years."

"Our task, your task, and mine, is to see that in this splendid development North Carolina shall lead all her sister States. We wish to advocate the policies and principles and wish to give our lives to furthering the causes and to doing the work, no matter in what line it may be, that shall help to this end. The history of how our fathers fought in war, the history of their no less heroic endeavors in rebuilding a wasted land after the end came—all these would reproach us if we did not now give ourselves as they gave themselves to high service to North Carolina and to the South. The trophies that they plucked from a hard and bitter fate will not now let us sleep. If it is said of the fathers that they fought well in war, it must be said of the sons that they wrought well in peace."

Mr. Poe then announced as his subject, "How Can We Build Up North Carolina?" and addressed himself to an earnest argument, illustrated by many stories and examples, in support of two propositions as follows:

Two Great Truths.

"To develop our State we must develop the intelligence and efficiency of our average population and the material resources of the State—minerals, soils, forests, water-powers, climate, or what-not—are valuable or worthless in proportion to the efficiency—the intelligence, energy and character—of our average citizen."

"Secondly, not only is every natural resource valuable only and exactly in proportion to the intelligence and efficiency of the average man who has to do with it, but the prosperity of every individual man is measured by the prosperity and efficiency—that is to say, the intelligence, energy and character—of the average man in the community."

"No matter what trade, business or profession you may follow, you prosper just in proportion to the intelligence and wealth of the average man with whom you have to deal. In other words, not only does the opportunity of the State as an organization and of society as a whole depend on the prosperity of the average man, but the prosperity of every trade, art, and craft in the community and the prosperity of every individual in the community, from the boy on the street who blacks your shoes to the master mind who organizes your railway systems or governs your State—the prosperity of every individual, I say, depends upon the prosperity and therefore upon the efficiency of the average man."

Education and Immigration the State's Greatest Needs.

"And now for the practical application of all that I have been saying," Mr. Poe continued. "My purpose has been to convince you of just one great fundamental truth, namely, that the welfare of every worthy interest, industry and individual in the State of North Carolina depends upon the efficiency of the average citizen."

"And the one great question for us, therefore, is simply this. How can we raise this average of efficiency?"

"It seems to me that there are just two ways (1) Education for the development of our own people, and (2) Immigration bringing efficient people from other sections. And of these two ways, incomparably the greatest is education."

"As yet we but see through a glass darkly as to what education is really going to mean these next 25 years, and from them on in quickening the industrial efficiency of the people. Not only shall we have longer terms and better grading and all that, but for the first time the schools are beginning to train for actual life. Here is the South for example, always rural and destined to remain so, the one section of America of which it is true that there are more people engaged in agriculture than in all other occupations combined, and yet until now our entire school system has been hatched and hewed to fit the Prussian model of the urban model. Made by city people for city people, the books and teaching have not been adapted to the needs of the country children. We shall take a long step forward when the farm boy has proportionately fewer problems in arithmetic about foreign exchange and latitude and the metric system of weights and measures, and more about how to calculate a feeding ration for cows or a fertilizer formula from certain quantities of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and when he studies proportionately less about far-away Australia and Kamachotka, and more about the soil that he walks over and plows in every day of his life. And girls both in town and country must learn of food values, of the chemistry of cooking, of hygiene and of sanitation. Domestic science for the girls must go side by side with agriculture for the boys."

"Take our physiology as another example. Scientists tell us now that every third death among us is the result of an unnecessary disease, every third case of sickness unnecessary, and that the average human life might be lengthened one-third by proper application of the principles of sanitation and hygiene. And yet instead of practical instructions for combatting disease and preserving health, we learn how many bones there are in the skeleton and about the difference between arteries and veins. The makers of our text books have seemed to shy at useful facts like a new horse at road engine. It is well that the school should teach much about Greek roots and Latin roots, but not well that it should not teach as much about corn roots and cotton roots. Nor is it well to spend all our time learning about the construction of a third century chariot only to get run over by a twentieth century automobile."

Education to Become Tenfold More Efficient.

"This is what all our educational leaders are now beginning to see, and the changed spirit of the schools, carrying new inspiration and knowledge into every line of human industry, making an art of what once was drudgery, is going to give a zest and fruitfulness to labor these next twenty years such as the world has never known before. I do not think it too much to say that in the next twenty-five years we shall increase the usefulness of our North Carolina schools tenfold; that in promoting the efficiency of the people the school will be ten times as important a factor as now."

"In other words, much as education has meant to the prosperity of a people until now, the new education is going to mean tenfold more, and North Carolina should make haste to lead all other States in taking advantage of this great energy-giving impulse. We have made great advances in education, and yet the best thing North Carolina could do in 1910, the best financial investment her people could make, would be to double this school expenditure. Considered simply as a profitable piece to put money, it would pay the man who has land, the man who has capital, the man who has scientific knowledge or industrial skill and the man who lives by his muscle. For the prosperity of all is measured by the intelligence and efficiency of our average man."

And not only the schools, but all other agencies that are educating the people to a higher degree of efficiency, deserve our support just in proportion to the extent and thoroughness of their work."

How Western Immigration Would Help the State.

"First of all then, in raising the efficiency of our average men we need always and everywhere to help forward the cause of education for the development of our people; and in the next place, we ought to encourage the immigration of progressive and enterprising men and women from other sections. Every man who comes into a city with a purchasable talent or skill in him, gives to every man's labor in the city a new worth, as Emerson has well said, and that just on the same principle that I oppose indiscriminate European immigration, I invite Northern and Western immigration. In other words, immigration from Southern and Western Europe would lower our standard of efficiency, while immigration from the North and West, and from England, Scotland, Germany, etc., would raise our average standard of efficiency."

"If there were no other reason for advocating this immigration from the North and West, I should favor it as our surest deliverance from our race problem. The proportion of negroes to whites is too large in every Southern State, and my hope is that ultimately the tides of migration and immigration will equalize population until the proportion of negroes—the more ignorant he is the greater burden on the South—but at best the process will be slow, and at present it would probably not be too much to say that in considering our whole population, including our great constructive leaders and captains of industry, the average negro in North Carolina in economic worth and efficiency is only half as useful as the average white man."

"In other words, in rating the general average of efficiency we should put the white man at 100 and the negro at 50, so that a county half white and half negro would have an average efficiency of 75 or a handicap of 25 per cent as compared with a county with an exclusively white population of a normal degree of efficiency."

North Carolina's Great Future.

"Whether or not the difference is such as I have indicated, certain it is that the larger the population of whites, the higher the average of efficiency, the more prosperous will be our every industry, and the better it will be for every individual citizen, including the negroes themselves. Our whole section is still too sparsely settled. Eleven Southern States, including Texas, have a population of only 16,000,000, while a similar area in Europe supports 160,000,000."

"North Carolina ought to have 5,000,000 instead of 2,000,000. For 70 years now North Carolinians have been going West to build up the new States of that great empire. Now let us welcome back their children and neighbors to help us build here a great, prosperous and populous commonwealth, when the great masses of the people trained to as high standards of efficiency as anywhere in the world, shall develop a symmetrical and well-rounded civilization, a great democracy of trained, intelligent, and industrious home-owners out of whom shall come not only North Carolina's Jeffersons and Madisons and Marshalls and Monroes, not only men whom all the nation shall know as leaders in industry and in public affairs, but poets and orators, sculptors and artists—the State's long and tragic years of war and struggle and rebuilding finding their reward at last in an outburst of achievement such as our fathers yearned for and it is now our high privilege to help bring about."

The society reunion was held after the banquet. The face of Col. Paul B. Means was absent from the Di reunion for the first time, save one, in over a quarter of a century.

Last night the Y. M. C. A. gave a largely attended reception to the student body, people and the visitors. The program for the other days is as follows:

Sunday, May 29.

11:00 a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. James Y. Fair, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

8:00 p. m.—Sermon before the Y. M. C. A., Rev. Plato Durham, of Concord, N. C.

Monday, May 30.

10:30 a. m.—Alumni Address, Junius Parker, Esq., of New York city. Reunion exercises.

DEAFNESS CURED

"I have demonstrated that deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and head noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head noises full information how they may be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 6548 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

11:15—Class of 1860.
11:35—Class of 1870.
11:55—Class of 1885.
12:15 p. m.—Class of 1890.
12:35 p. m.—Class of 1900.
1:30—Alumni Luncheon in Commons Hall.
3:30 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in Alumni Hall.
8:30—Annual debate between the representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, E. W. Turlington, W. E. Taylor, Philanthropic; C. L. Williams, G. W. Thompson, Dialectic.

10:00—Reception in the Library by the President and Faculty.
Other class reunions at hours announced by their secretaries.

Tuesday, May 31.

10:15 a. m.—Academic procession forms in front of Alumni Hall.
10:30—Commencement exercises in Memorial Hall.

Orations by members of the graduating class, J. H. Boushall, H. E. Stacy, J. H. Johnston, L. C. Kerr.

12:00—Address by Charles Forester Smith, Ph.D., of the University of Wisconsin.

Announcements by the President.
Degrees conferred. Presentation of Bibles.

DEATH OF MR. T. C. ROBINSON.

Clerk of Superior Court of Anson Dies Suddenly.

(Special to News and Observer.)
Wadesboro, May 28.—Mr. T. C. Robinson, for eight years clerk of the Superior Court here, died this morning after an illness of three weeks. His death came suddenly. Mr. Robinson was a very popular citizen and is beloved throughout the county. His home was at Ansonville, but he spent the week days in this place. He was a splendid official and the records of the office were always in good shape.

He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters. He was senior warden of Killwinning Lodge of Masons and active in the work. The funeral services will take place tomorrow at Wadesboro Methodist church at four o'clock. He was a brother of ex-Solicitor L. D. Robinson.

Wadesboro Bar Association called a meeting today and appointed a committee consisting of H. H. McLendon, T. L. Caudell and James A. Lockhart to prepare suitable resolutions. Memorial services will be held Monday, June 13.

His death causing a vacancy in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, the Wadesboro Bar Association will hold a called meeting Monday and request Judge Adams, of Carthage, resident judge of the district, to appoint some one who is not a candidate for the nomination. This appointee to serve the unexpired term. The office will be closed until the appointment is made.

PAGE M. BAKER DEAD.

For Last 21 Years Publisher of the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

New Orleans, La., May 28.—Page M. Baker, for the last twenty-one years publisher of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, died here late this afternoon. Mr. Baker had suffered from a complication of diseases for several years, but his illness did not force him to release the active management of the Times-Democrat until three months ago.

Mr. Baker was born at Pensacola, Florida, in 1840. He came to New Orleans when a young man and enlisted in the Confederate army in this city. He served with the Washington Artillery at Antietam and in several battles in Virginia. Later he was transferred to the Confederate States Navy and served as a midshipman until the close of the war. He was identified as a reporter and in various editorial capacities with the Picayune, Delta, Bulletin and other newspapers in New Orleans. In 1889 he became the publisher of the Times-Democrat. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and a brother, Major Henry H. Baker, all of whom reside in New Orleans.

Lucama Near Beer Tax.

Wilson, May 28.—At a meeting of the board of commissioners of Lucama a few nights since, the near beer dealers who heretofore have been taxed forty dollars a year will hereafter have to pay a tax of one hundred dollars.

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